The exercises in Brooklyn were begun by a salute at Fort Greene, at sunrise. During the morning, the Hon. L. Bradford Prince delivered an oration, at the same place, commemorative of the revolutionary heroes buried there. The graves were strewn with flowers. At the same hour, the sailors' graves et the Naval Cemetery, and the soldiers' graves at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush. were decorated. At the former place Capt. George W. Stillwell presided, and the Hon. John L. Hill delivered an address. The procession which went to Greenwood Cemetery formed in Montague at. at 12:30 p. m., and inciuded a detachment of marines under command of Col. Broom, a battalion of the 14th Regiment, and four posts

of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Prominent citizens of Brooklyn occupied seats on the stage at the Academy of Music last evening at the con-tinuation of the Decoration Day exercises. Charles L-Trowbridge introduced as the president of the evening Chief-Justice Neilson. When the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Judge Neilson made a brief address, saying that the generous reception accorded him was an evidence of the spirit of the meeting-the spirit of patriotism and reconciliation. The bitterness of the terrible contest was passing away. The results, fruitful of blessings, would remain forever. In the observance of Decoration Day and in the making of a home for the soldier, poor but surviving, more was being done for a perfect reconciliation than could otherwise be done. After a company of little children from the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum had sung a memorial hymn, Gen. Roger A. Pryor was introduced as a representative of the soldier in gray. The applause that greeted him was so hearty and prolonged that it was some time before he could begin. In his address he

This invitation to address you I cannot accept as a personal compliment. Rather does it proclaim a desire to tender an overture of recenciliation, to exhibit your wish for the prevalence of fraiernal technic between the lately belligerent regions. Nor could you express it in a more touching or impressive manner. To allow us to unite in the homoge you pay to the failen heroes of the Union is so affecting a testimonial of your kindness that we yield with all the warmth of our ardeat Southern nature to the aspiration for peace and good will over the whole land. This effice of conciliation may well be performed by the soldier, for the soldier has ever been the friend of peace and union. The bloody business of secession was wholly the work of the politician. But call the roll of fighting men, of army or navy, and one known to fame, who was not the friend of peace, the advocate of conciliation. But when the politician had brought about the conflict of 1861, the soldier was quick to respond to the end of his country. His country—but where was his country? To the southern soldier it was the State; to the Northern, the whole country. And here they parted, each led by true particlism. From the represend of conscious wrong the Southern soldier is free; and if in lifting his mind against the Republic he was wrong, grievously has he answered it. Obdurate indeed must be the heart that can look over desolare Southern fields and not melt in pity at the spectacle. Men died, but the Union lived, and the earth was filled with your acclamation. But for the Confederate soldier all was lost, and he came back to his home in despair. To exuit over his misfornmess til beseems the pride of a magnanimon foe. I Appiause, I The politician began the context; the solder noded it. The Union is now established in truth—not alone in the supremacy but in the beneficence of its power—restablished in the hearts of its once for most had the tribude at Confederate solder all was lost, and he came backer or held it in the hearts of its once for its p

A poem was read by W. A. Croffot, and the exercises closed with a short address by Gen. J. S. Catlin. He pleaded that the right hand of friendship and fraternity should be extended to the Southern citizen and thought that the exercises and spoken words of Decoration Day would go far toward reconciliation. In closing he made an earnest appeal for the protection of the maimed and

more general than usual. . There was a profusion of flags and bunting, and business was generally suspended. The the three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the

The exercises at New-Rochelle attracted a large num-

The exercises at New-Rochelle attracted a large number of people from the surrounding towns. The 27th Regment, the Eagle Troop of Cavalry from Mt. Vernon, the New-Rochelle Fire Department, and several societies paraded, Martin J. Keogh delivered an oration, and the graves both of Union and Confederate soldiers were decorated. At the Town Hall, in the evening, addresses were made by the Rev. C. E. Lindsley, the Rev. J. E. Ganit and J. P. Harrison, and the Rev. Dr. G. L. Taylor read an original poem.

OBSERVANCES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. Albany, N. Y., May 30 .- Owing to Decoration Day services no business was done on 'Change. The day was observed here by services at the cemetery, where all the graves of the soldlers were strewn with flowers, a parade by the military and the Posts of the Grand Army

oration by the Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 30.—Memorial day was observed here by the decoration of the soldiers' graves, a

STABLE.

Ex-Senator Boutwell of Massachusetts delivered

the address at Barnstable yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said:

A nation which justly commanded the sacriflee of treasure, of blood, and of life, when its own existence was in peril, may with stronger reason always command our best thoughts and services in behalf of a policy of peace, of justice, and of constitutional authority in the General Government to equalize, guard, and defend individual rights in the States. The power of exacting homage for the law and enforcing the performance of every dutyl of citizenship is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Republic; and under the new Constitution the power to protect the citizen in his political and personal rights, and in the free and full exercise and enjoyment of them, is equally comprehensive and certain. The suppression of the rebetilion in arms was followed of New-England the observance of Decoration Day ceremonies was more general than usual. Around Boston the cemeteries were througed with the outpouring of

the city and suburban population. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic made a magnificent display

by a revolution in the organic law of the country. In deed, before the result of the contest in the field could be foretold with certainty, the struggle for changes in our Government began. In three successive contests, and by three signal victories, the three great organic changes in our Government were effected.

They are the trophics, the only enduring trophics of a hundred hard-fought, bloody fields.

In quiet times institutions often outlive the ideas in which they had their origin; but in revolutionary eras institutions crumble, fall, and perish, while their associate ideas survive and control even a majority of the people.

Goorge S, Boutwell apole and Carlings and hands were closed today, and hearness was to a error at estate superior. The first with the veterans in decentang the array of character controls, the state of the property of the control with the veterans in decentang the array of the control with a majority of the state of the control with a majority of the character and a 10% and 20%, closing at the late of the character and a 10% and 20%, closing at the later of the control with a majority of the view to the control with a majority of the view to view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with the control of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with a majority of the white view of the control with wears in the control with a majority of the white view of the control with wears in the control with the control with wears in the control with wear

with its Constitution, which often is and obwass may be tested by the nation as to its republican character. When the state is admitted into the Union, its Constitution is subjected to the scruliny of Congress, and the question whether the Constitution of a State is republican, and the question whether the Government in a State is organized and is acting under the Constitution, are questions when Congress may entertain whenever moved to do so either by the results of special insulity or by general pulsar information.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Congitution contains the second great power of the Government, and in constitutional expression its the first. The power to maintain its own existence against all loss, who there do means the first the dist, the coner power of the Government, though not declared in the Constitutional and the second power is found in the express anthority given to and the day enjoined upon the United States to marginate to every State in this Union a regulation form of government, to protect each of them against the vasion, and on application of the Lexislature, or of the Executive (when the Lexislature cannot be convenient, around the security of the several States for peace, for order, for republican form of government, and in the end it is one chef security for the continued existence of the nation theel.

The successful overthrow or perversion of State government and

BRITISH TOPICS. THE SUNDAY QUESTION

DEAN STANLEY'S SHARE IN THE MEETINGS-ME.

GLADSTONE ON WEDGWOOD AND HIS WARR-

WAGNER CONCERTS-POPULARITY OF THE MUSIC.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL

LONDON, May 17 .- I met some weeks ago at the house of a clergyman, the wife of another clergyman, who explained her husband's absence by saying that he was attending a meeting. When I innocently asked what meeting, she hesitated and turned the subject. Presently appeared the husband himself, and he, without being asked, said that he had just come from a conference of clergymen called to promote the opening of museums, galleries, and libraries to the public on Sundays. He had the courage of his opinions. His wife, discreet soul, was not sure that it would do to let his good deeds be known, But on Saturday there was held a great public assembly in the Freemasons' Tavern for this same object, and no less a man than the Dean of Westminster presided over it, and made a thoroughgoing yet most judicious speech in favor of its great object. You know something of the force of Puritanism, and of the vehement intolerance of the Sabbatarian party in the United States. But you may not give Dean Stanley all the credit he deserves for his courage in taking the stand he does on this question in a country where all the force of tradition, of ancient usage, and of social prejudice must be reckoned with, as well as the ecclesiastical feeling which prevails with yon. Sarely I need not say one word in vindication of the purity of Dean Stauley's character or of his religious zeal. The people who need to be vindicated are the people who attack him, ignoring these high qualities of his. He is, I must admit, one of the best-hated men in all England. A well-known remark of Mr. Carlyle's may partly explain why, "There," said the Chelsea philosopher, as he saw the Dean across the way, "there goes our friend Stan-

ley, boring holes as hard as he can in the bottom of the good ship Church of England-and doesn't know "Doing the Devil's work," shrick the High Churchmen. "Doing God's work," answer the Liberal Churchmen, through whom alone, if through anybody, the Church of England can be saved. I am used to hearing strong things said by all sorts of people on all sides of all sorts of questions. But I think I never heard any Englishman spoken of by other Englishmen with such intense bitterness of hatred as is shown toward Dean Stanley by the ex-

treme party in his own church.

For his share in Saturday's meeting he will be hated all the more. To add to his other sins, he is, on this question at least, on the winning side, I asked one of the men most in carnest about the opening of museums on Sunday how soon he hoped to carry his point, and how. "Not for seven or eight years," he answered. " By that time we shall manage it, as such things are always managed in England. We shall pass no law and repeal nene. But a Liberal Government will be in power, and the Tories will have held office so long that a Liberal Government, by mere force of reaction, is sure to be a Radical Government. The deputators we send each year will each year have grown stronger. A Liberal Home Secretary will order the national galleries, or some of them, to be open on Sundays, and the order once issued will never be reversed. The same House of Commons that would refuse to pass an act to open them will refuse to pass an act to close them when they are opened."

And he told me how, some twelve years ago, no less a man than Prof. Huxley had narrowly escaped a prosecution at the hands of Sabbatarian zealots for presiding at just such a meeting as that of Saturday. They did actually prosecute the proprietor of the hall. Under an old statute of George II, he was technically guilty, but he was nevertheless acquitted. No attempt had ever been made since to enforce the statute, and none ever will be. "Yet," pealed, any more than you get the statutes against blasphemy repealed, which members of the House who daily violate them would vote to retain on the statute book," In English politics there is a complete absence of what the French set store by under the name of logic. Common sense replaces it; a much

more useful quality. I make these observations in no spirit of ill will to anybody; quite the contrary. I have no object but to state facts, and to make clear the position and views of those who are working for what I think a great social reform. And of course the responsi-bility for my view belongs to me only. Let me add that Mr. Joseph Arch was on the platform and one of the speakers. His presence is enough to prove the profound interest which his own class takes in

the effort for its improvement. One of the most applanded "gage" at the Albamconditions as in admitted into the Union, its intrinsicular content of the manner of the interior delicits, the moment of an admitted into the Union, its intrinsicular content of the property of the content of the co is put into the mouth of Jupiter. Diagnosted with the rebellion of the inferior deities, the monarch of

ations impart unusual interest to the ceremonies of the day. Without their death whose graves we decorate, no centennial year had filminated our annals, and the light of nations had been quenched in the discountion of the American Government. To them this meed belongs: Great heirs of fame, whose memories beend with those of Weekburgs and the

ashington and Lucedu.

It is now three years since here, beneath this statue, our Lincot unissed that true patriotism requires that he graves equally of the Union and Confederate dead be corrected by loval hands. The subject first of unfriendly withdam, the kindly truth has won its way to the popular heart, and now, through all the land, the grave of certicism, the kindly truth has won its way to the popular heart, and now, through all the land, the grave of friend and foe in the great struggle partakes alike of the main or so of himan fellowship. Yet is there need of discrimination. Sympathy should not be relaxed truto error. We are not to be decided by the folse place of an affected "God knows which was right, and which was wrong." Full well we know the difference; and we mark it by the despair in which we hold that people who full to daring miss between lovalty and treason. We decorate the graves of the Confederate dead because they were our broth us, erring and trustrate, but still our brothers. Admiring their courage and phlying their sufferings, we remeabor their virtues. The love that we lavish on them we invoke to resplie the menories of fraternal strife, to consecrate the national fane anew, and to blind the North and Souch in one united brother hood. The graves of soldiers who erewhile fell in hostile ranks shall this day bear our tribute to their common worth. The asperitles of the fearful years are meiting with the falling dows and the fading flowers; one only, charity, survives—the charity of kindred blood. That it endure forever, we pluck lamortal amaranth from heaven, where it grows, and decorate all our heroes graves with its unfading bloom.

Three years since, here beneath this statue, Post Lincoln insisted that the battle-names of civil was be removed from the national standards. We repeat the demand to day. The savage, who hastens to heal the femises of ais tribe, rejects the ernel enablems of personal prowers in the combat. Christins we, be our trophase of civil strife retired, and an unsullied national escutcheon again be ours.

Comrades, we are engaged in the solemn commemora-

rades, we are engaged in the solemn commemora-

Conrades, we are engaged in the solemn commemoration of a supreme national event. The measured fread
of veterin risaks awakens martial memories, and innereal
strains recall the burnal of our dead. Let the column
move unmarred—the scarred solder and his battle-dag.
The inbard of the warrier should not be used to advertise the wares of enterprising traffle.
While this annual holiday summons us from the eajoyment of easy competence, very many of our comrades
are homeless wanderyrs and holploss dependents upon
the charities of the State. Efforts are making to retrieve
this disgrace. A Home for poor soldiers and saliers has
been projected, to be creeted and endowed by voluntary
subscriptions. Already has a site been secured in a
pleasant and healthful region of the State, and a large
som has been contributed for the buildings. Let us unite
in this landable exterprise with such energy and zeal
that another Decoration Day shall not dawn upon a
songle houseless and destitute soldier or sailor within our
bedense.

worth's career.

At the statue of William H. Seward, Taurlow Weed presided, and made brief opening remarks. He was a scorted by the Veterans of 1812. Charles P. Shaws and the statue and the second of the statue and the second of the statue and the second of the statue and atter a benediction in this security which Pitt in Empland. A directs, I hard was then placed upon the brow of the statue, and atter a benediction the crowd dispersed to see the procession.

THE PROCESSION.

The Grand Stand built on the west side of Mathem-square for the review of the procession by the Mayor, Alderman, and other city officials, began to fill by 10 o'clock. In an hour every foot of space had been octapied and all along the line of march the sidewalks were growded. Gen. Alexander Shaler and staff were at the head of the procession. Separate troop of eavairy ander Major Klein, and the Washington Greys, commanded by Capa. Baker, followed. Gen. Varan and staff wer at the head of the procession. Separate troop of eavairy ander Major Klein, and the Washington Greys, commanded by Capa. Baker, followed. Gen. Varan and staff were at the head of the procession. Separate troop of cavairy ander Major Klein, and the Washington Greys, commanded by Capa. Baker, followed. Gen. Varan and staff were at the head of the procession. Separate troop of cavairy ander Major Klein, and the Washington Greys, commanded by Capa. Baker, followed. Gen. Varan and staff were at the head of the procession. Separate troop of cavairy and commanding the procession of th se carriage. The menuttacked to each engine marched Army of the Republic went by. A company of men dressed in the old Continental style was followed by veteran Zornver and others bearing some of the old flars that had been form by shot and shed in many battles. As these trophics were dipped in salute to the Mayor, a cheer went up, and the appliance ran along the entire line of spectators. Soveral wagons transed with luming and filled with glidowers compased the next division of the procession, after which came the pasts of the Grand Army of the Republic. There were head the next division of the procession, after which came the pasts of the Grand Army of the Republic. There were held stay a holiday; Henry Bergh, Judge Brady and Gen. J. C. Pinchney. The stage, however, was well first the Grand Army of the Kenrov Post No. 8, terms of the flarid three open as given by the Governor's Island No. 13. The veterins of 1812 seen ged three open cars they wise in all been decorated with bunting, and the grave of solidars and a number of gaying decorated floral wagons. The procession attended and south Orenze-aves. The Rev. Dr. J. E. Porrester delivered a memorial actives. The procession affer were decorated. In the evening there were decorated. In the evening there were decorated. In Jersey City the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic, then each of the Grand Army of the Republic and Army of the Republic, the originator of the bill to make the went appears to the Grand Army of the Republic, the originator of the bill to make the pasts of the Grand Army of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, the originator of the bill to make the pasts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the veterans of the Grand Army of the veterans of the Grand Army of the event manuer and Sprin n order as named. All were under the command of

IN THE CEMETERIES.

Greenwood Cemetery was visited during the

morning by the members of Thatford Post No. 3, to whom was assigned the duty of decorating all outlying graves. Among the resting places so honored were those of Major-Gen. Strong, Major-Gen. Halleck, Col. Draper, Col. Zabriskie, Col. Winslow (5th New-York), Capt. Mandeville and Major T. H. Head (both of the 14th Brookdeville and Major T. H. Head (both of the 14th Brooklyn), Capt. Sand, Col. Vosburgh, Col. Monteil, Adjutant Gadsden, and Gen. Burger. There were few, if any, Confederate graves in the cemetery, known to be such, but every soldier's grave received the little flag and flowers without repart to the part taken in the war. Leng before noon the cars and carriages brought through to the grounds; and when, at 12 o'clock, the distant-sounding dirac of the 13th Regiment band her aided the coming of the procession, fully 40,000 people were massed about the roads and gateway and upon the several billsides. The procession passed at once to the Soldiers' Monument, which was decked with wreathes and pillows of flowers, and the public made room for the Grand Army, the militia, and the invited guests. Mayor Schroeder made a brief address and a dirge was played by the band. After a prayer by the Rev. M. D. Guilek, Col. A. E. Baxter, who was infroduced as a representative from Bath, N. Y., where grounds had been given for the purpose of building a Soldiers' Home, delivered the oration. The chief points dwelt upon were the high honors won by the soldiers on their glorious deaths, the ingratitude of the project the fire with specific the remembered that for those who had given their lives freely for the preservation of the Union,

and the duty of all soldiers and citizens to bury the hatred of the past and forget all lines of section or of color. The address was followed by a visit to the Soldiers' plot, where the graves of the more bumble soldiers and sailors received their tribute of affectionate memory. Many of these sepuichers were those of poor Ger-mans, and affecting scenes were to be witnessed on every side as the simple-hearted families gathered with their little tokens about the grave of the men whom they mourned. At the conclusion of the exercises a black rain cloud threatened so darkly that the crowd betook

itself in haste cityward.

As early as 8 o'clock persons began to assemble at the Calvary Cemetery. Several women whose soldier husbands were buried there remained for many hours near the low mounds of earth to see that they were not passed by when the flowers were distributed. It was not until after 3 o'clock when the ceremonies began under the auspices of the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment and Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R., escorted by the 69th Regiment. In the open part of the cemetery, at the western end, a platform had been erected and was hung with flags. Thousands of men, women, and children were gathered in the grounds, and in their haste graves were ruthlessly trampled upon. Many of them carried bashets or pots of flowers, and four large wagons were filled with floral offerings. Outside the gates were several stands at which flowers were sold. Around the plaform a very large number of persons assembled, and during the exercises the graves of the soldier dead were during the exercises the graves of the soldier dead were decorated. A brief address was made by Major P. K. Horsan, prayer was offered by the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and Riebard O'Gorman pronounced an oration upon the virtue and bravery of the soldiers, of which these words were the key-note: "Bronze may perish, marble may decay, but the flowers which the bounteous carth gives will never fail us. They are still curs to be stow, and white grass grows and flowers bloom the graceful custom will be continued, and the memory of our comrades will always be honored and kept forever green in men's souls." After music by the band of the 60th legiment, a poem was read by Col. A. J. H. Duganne. The approach of a shower interfered with the closing exercises, and the persons in attendance dispersed as repidly as tired limbs and overcrowded street.

In charities of the State. Efforts are making to retrieve this disgrace. A Home for poor soldiers and sulper heart has dispersed as repidly as tired limbs and overcrowded street subscriptions. Afready has a site been secured in a pleasant and nealthful region of the State, and a large sun has been contributed for the buildings. Let us unite in this landable enterprise with such energy and scal that another Decoration Day shall not dawn upon a single homeless and destitute soldier or saffor within our borders.

By this time the Garde Lafayette had arrived, and the whole body proceeded to the statue of Lafayette. Here the Garde took the post of honor, and was addressed by Prof. Charlier in French. He dwelt upon the glories of Washington, the father of the country, of the ardent army of his secrets were Frenchmen. They should not orget that in some measure they represented France; that they owed it to France to do their duty to America. They should remember what Lafayette had done for America, and what America had done for F ance. So long as the America and what America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long as the America had done for F ance. So long the first

business made a short address at the foot of the statue of Washington, urging the duty of creating a New-York oldlers' home.

Madeson-square services.

E. A. Kunbail Post No. 100, commanded by Col. James d. Turner, conducted the decoration of the Worth mountment in Madison-square, and the veterans of the Meeting and was delivered by Col. T. B. Thorps, and was a review of Gen. At the statue of William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed greeffed, and made brief opening remarks. He was greeffed by the Veterans of 1812. Charles P. Shaw's

Twelve solders who have died paupers in this city

Rev. Dr. R. S. Roy land, spoke as follows:

Laws were I adily electrical and possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities by possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities by possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities by possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities are possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities by possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities are possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities are possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities are possed by the Grand Skand. The velocities which was the carcinges, preseded varieties decembered the locations from Cameron Post No. 13, bearing a motion, "Honor to the Braye". Samper No. 24, a large was and major distribution of the Braye". Samper No. 24, a large was and major distribution of the Braye". Samper No. 24, a large was and major distribution of the Skifes of which were the words, "Flowers contributions by the Nithkand Skifeenth Wards to Meade Post No. 38, G. A. R.," another wagon with thewers, in the color of which was a shaft, in the sides of which were mercled photographs of dead company of the Brayer's shand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 20 minutes in marcang by. It was the generally expressed options of persons on the reviewing stand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 20 minutes in marcang by. It was the generally expressed options of persons on the reviewing stand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 20 minutes in marcang by. It was the generally expressed options of persons on the reviewing stand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 20 minutes in marcang by. It was the generally expressed options of persons on the reviewing stand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 20 minutes in marcang by. It was the generally expressed options of persons of the reviewing stand at 12:25 p. m., having occupied 1 hours and 12:25 p.

are of heroes whose lives were given away for the preservation of a nation's life. When the mean orises which they invoke are borns on staff and embosomed in the shreis of tattered flags, all aglow with golden records of deeds glorious and immortal no wonder that Decoration Day moves the heart and brain, and puts to the front, in all their majesty, the value of patriotism, the love of country, and of that holy piedge to preserve it, one and indivisible, with our lives and sacred honor. Decoration Day be comes thus the link between the present and the past, toaching the lessons of loyalty, of treasured heroism, of the grafitude of a nation, and of the determination of the people that no star shall fall from our flag, no color field.

When Freedom from her mountain hight

Legislature adopted resolutions favoring a hone, and if we do what we ought to do the good result must be attained. Let us see to it that we make this home for the poor soldier, who fought our battle, and make it as bright and beautiful as you, uniting with the Grand Army of the Republic, have made the graves of their dead comrades this day.

And now having bored you—he who asks money seems always a bore, but I hope to be forgiven, while my subject is not forgotten—I yield to the music and the speakers to follow me.

IN BROOKLYN.

proverty-stricken soldiers who still survived.

The observance of the day in Newark was

In Jersey City the posts of the Grand Stray assembled at their headquarters at 8 a.m. and marched to Bergensonare, where agentical services were held; then each of the three posts visited the conneteres allotted to it and decorated the graves. In the evening services were held at the Courthouse, presided over by the Rev. Hiram Eddy, Chaplain of the Lepariment of New-Jersey. In the afterneen the children of the Sunday-schools on the Hights made their annual variate in two divisions of four sections caen, with W. H. Suttou as Grand Marshol. The procession was lended by Gilmore's Eard, and was reviewed by Gav. Bedie and Mayer Seddor.

In Hoboken there were three parades vesterday. At 8 s. m. the Hoboken veterans and Windsworth Post, G. A. R., marched through the city and decorated the graves in the Hoboken Cemetery. At 3 p. m. occurred the military parade of the First Brigade, Gov. Bedie reviewing and being the greet of the brigade. In the afternoon, the Sanday-schools of Hoboken held their annual parade. At Union Hill, Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., met ni 9 a.m., and with the Lesderrafel Society and Battery, and several handred children, paraded through the streets of the town and Guttenberg. In the afternoon the members of the post decorated in egraves in Grove Cemetery, and in the evening a reception was held at the Schützen Park, where the United Schützen Association of New-York and New-Jersey yesterday held the last day of Rs annual festival.

and festival.

Elizabeth the graves were decorated in the daytime,
in the evening memorial services were held in
ary Hall, under the auspices of Ulric Dahlgren Post,
i. E. Similar exercises were held in Paterson and

G. A. R. Similar exercises were beid in Paterson and Passaic.

On Staten Island many buildings were decorated with flags and the trains and ferryboats were crowded. The public schools were closed; special masses for children were celebrated at St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, and the children and their parents had a good time in the afternoon at Silver Lake. A committee from Enakin Post of Brooklyn decorated the graves in Richmond County.

County.

The only special observances on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn, were at liverhead and Oricut, in Suffolk County, where there were the usual ceremonics. At Orient there is a soldiers' mountent, and that, as well as the graves of the dead soldiers, was decorated with

of the Republic, and exercises consisting of music and an oration by the Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D.

procession, an address, and the reading of a poem. The address was delivered by Dr. Andrew Hardie, and the poem by G. C. Bragdon. Miss Clara Barton, who was present, made some remarks.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—Military Post No. 8, Grand

Army of the Republic, and citizens generally, turned out in good numbers to decorate the soldiers graves. There was a military procession headed by a band of music, and short addresses were delivered at the cemeteries. The Hon. James Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered an oration at Taylor Hall in the evening.

Boston, May 30.—The fine weather to-day induced an almost complete suspension of business, and in all parts

Government beseechingly, it entreats the North not to build up a national spiral which shall in word or thought prescribe it, or those who are to come after it. The present generation of Southern men is in no wise responsible for the acts of the last. It has no anteredents except these which illustrated its ancerity and its valor on the battle-field; its fidelity to its beliefs; its fidelity to its leaders; its idelity to its leaders of six namely included in the south the flag of the Republic; should place in front of it the embermatic eagles of the state; should fold it round from the dark and the light with the instinct of insterdity, tenderest of its crapped offspring. To the young men of the South. They should earry no dead weights either in their hearts or on their backs. The work of physical liberation, which is happily ended, is to be followed by a greater, a grander work—the work of moral canacipation. A sagacious statesmanship, even more than a generous magnaminity, points to this as the hope of the white man and the black man; the real restoration of the Union; the true solution of the problems of life and labor raised up by the mighty vicissitudes of the last 15 years.

A REPUBLICAN EX-SENATOR'S PLEA FOR MORE TROOPS-MR. BOUTWELL AT BARN-

the address at Barnstable yesterday. In the course

PLEA FOR PEACE AND RECONCULATION-HENRY WATTERSON AT NASHVILLE. The Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of The Louis-ville Courier-Journal, delivered the address at the ceremonies in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, over the Union soldiers buried in the National Cemetery.

Union soldiers buried in the National Cemetery. The following is an extract from the address:

There is no one of ms, wore he the one cloth or the other, come he from the grante hills of New-England or the orange groves of the Mississippi Valley, who has not an interest for himself and for his children in the preservation and perpetuation of our republican system. It is a reciprocal as well as a joint interest; and, relating to the greatest of human affairs, it ought to be a sacred interest. The most obstinate of partisans, the most interest. The most obstinate of partisans, the most interest. The most obstinate of partisans, the most interest, which, writen in letters of fiving firsh, will being ferever upon our national tablets. The occasion that brings us here has this significance: it is fillustrative; it tells us that we have come to understand that there could be no lasting peace, nor real republication, while any Freenam's right was abridued, or any partiot's grave unknowered. The freedom of each and every stare, of each and every climen, is at length essured; and there remains no longer so much as a pretext who the glary of the east, marked by the graves of all who fell in the battle, should not be the compon property of the whole peace. The old femila ideas of trason do not belong to

wrong on the other. In our case, and I table bave to speak for both sides, we have touch to deplore, nothing to make as astumed. Assuredly, the world has aver seen terms so otheral extended to solders tented in early broll; or known such abstinence from stonginary respectively to remain and the progress of the strike. It is necessary to remain an other of the contact of Granj and Sherman in the moment of their triumps. The conflicts of this present hour can not sold offermed the range of grateful men the spectacle of that dismal day, whon rising above me passions of victory and the range of conquests, the enterior of the armines of the North remembered not merely that they were soldiers and men of nonor, but that they were Americans. It was our bee who pand the hours of wire to your kearny. When the body of Morgan was bosne to its last reading place, soldiers of the Union, assumbled by change on the palon square in Nasiville, stood, soldierlike, uncovered as their fallen adversary posses. When the Palone square in Nasiville, stood, soldierlike, uncovered as their fallen adversary posses. When the American the North.

I know that theorisis will declare that great results are than in the North.

I know that theorisis will declare that great results are not reached through the allocators. I am ready to admit the caprice as well as the manystantining must fairly less to influences of the sentimental sort. But every line of maintain that those touches of manhood, of nature, of sorrow, of pride, of generosity and pity, which make the whole world kin, tell us specifically and with emphasis that we are of one family, and should be of one household forever. It is not a matter of faith or hope, but of experience and observation with me, proclaimed on all occasions these dozen years and more, that the people of the North and Seath are one people, thoroughly homogeneous, differing only in those externals which all the earth over distinguish several communities. That when is wanting in as less of self-love and nore of love